

Jasper Weekly Courier.

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Clement Doane.
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Shorter time in proportion.

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DR. B. B. BRANNOCK,
Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE and Residence Jackson St., opposite Indiana Hotel, Jasper.
Calls attended in town or country day or night. Nov 24, 93, 17.

Doctor J. P. Salb,
OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK, JASPER, INDIANA.

OFFERS his professional services to citizens of Dubois county. Particular attention given to surgery and obstetrics, and all calls answered as promptly as possible. Dec. 23, '92.

R. M. MILBURN. M. A. SWEENEY

MILBURN & SWEENEY,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, IND.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections. OFFICE—South Side Public Square, Dec. 9, 1893.

W. E. COX,
Attorney at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Prosecuting Attorney for the 11th Judicial Circuit, and will carefully attend to any civil business entrusted to him in any county of the circuit. OFFICE—over the Post Office, Nov. 9, 1893.

BRETZ, McFALL & BRETZ,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties, and give close attention to any business entrusted to them. OFFICE—on 6th street, on square East of Court house, Dec. 9, '93-17.

W. A. TRAYLOR. W. S. HUNTER.
TRAYLOR & HUNTER,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections. OFFICE—on 7th street, bet. Main and Jackson, April 22, 1893.

BRUNO BUETTNER,
Attorney at Law,
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry counties, Indiana. Jan. 9, 1874.

Dentistry!



Dr. B. A. MOSBY,
Resident Dentist,
HUNTINGBURG, IND.

TENDERS his professional services to all requiring work in the dental line, and promises to give his usual attention. Gold plate work especially solicited, and all work warranted. April 19, 1893.

New Brick Yard!

Brick for Sale!

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has opened up his Brick Yard, at the north side of Jasper, and will make more brick this year than in any previous one. He will make favorable terms on House Patterns.
JOHN GEIER, JR.
April 22, 1893.

Farmers' Home!

(On Mill Street, JASPER.)

PHILIP KASTNER, Prop'r.

THIS commodious hotel has been thoroughly overhauled, and refitted throughout, and is now open for public entertainment. The table will always be found well supplied, and prices will be reasonable. A good stable for farmers' horses, and cheap feed. A good bar, well supplied with the choicest liquors and cigars, and polite attention always. Give us a try.
PHILIP KASTNER.
30, '93-7.

W. C. T. U. Column.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

STORY OF LIFE IN A CITY.

A Young Wife's First Experience With the Destroyer of Happiness.

She sat by the window, a smile of welcome lighting her childish face. The blue eyes were those of a child who had seen little of the hard realities of the world. The curly brown hair formed a fitting frame for a sweet face. As she sat there the glory of the dying sun lit up the window and formed a picture the reproduction of whose fairness might immortalize an artist.

The little assumption of maternity ails betokened a young wife. Her anxious glance at each group of home-comers showed that she was watching for him. As each car, now loaded with its evening's freight of wearied toilers, stopped at the corner of the street, she gazed earnestly, then turned for a moment with a pretty pout of disappointment.

An hour and a half passed and still no sign of her husband. In her place the fair young woman watched the night life of the city, ever changing, yet always the same, unfold itself.

Half an hour more. The red shirted men and blue gowned ladies of a Salvation Army corps marched to the corner and commenced an open air meeting. They were re-enforced by an enthusiastic band.

Nine o'clock struck, and the watcher had not left her post. Visions of danger to her husband filled her brain. "Fred always comes home at 6," she murmured to herself. "Something terrible must have happened to him."

Another dreary hour was nearly over. She had not moved from her place to light the gas, and the room was in darkness save for the street lamp and the flaring torches of the Salvationists. They were singing a defiant hymn to a tune known among scoffers as "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," when she was startled by a shout, the sound of which seemed strangely familiar.

"Whoop!" roared a thick voice. "That's ri', ole feller w' the red shirt-bic. We won't go home till mornin'. H'ray!"

Through the crowd came the form of a man supported on either side by a friend. The woman at the window stood upright, her face pressed closely against the pane. A dizziness seemed to pass over her, and she grasped the curtains for support.

Up the steps to the door two men carried the maddened inebriate. He sank limply against the door.

"Brace up, Fred. You're home. Your wife is waiting for you."

"Be' little wife in world," said Fred gravely. "You're all ri', boys. Everybody's all ri'. Le's have nuzzer drink."

With almost plying hands the men opened the door and brought him in. He was half asleep, and they turned into the room nearest the door to lay down their burden. Still by the window stood the little woman, her face pale as death.

"I'm awfully sorry, madam," began one of the men apologetically.

"Thank you, gentlemen. I think—I think I understand. Good night."

Left alone with that which was her husband, the wife burst into bitter sobs. She went over to the half unconscious man that, smelling of whiskey and tobacco, half lay on the sofa.

"Oh, Fred," she began.

Educational Column.

BY GEORGE R. WILSON, COUNTY Supt.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 8, 1894.

To The County Superintendent:

The very encouraging reports of the work of the Reading Circles for the current year prompt us to advise you thus early of our plans for the coming year. It is believed that no more important educational factor exists, and none more helpful in elevating the profession of the teacher than the Reading Circles.

The course for the Teachers' Circle will consist of two lines,—the professional and general culture. For the professional books the Board has adopted Tompkins' Philosophy of Teaching, in a modified form. For the general culture line the Board is having made for the special use of the Indiana Reading Circle an edition of the best of Ruskin's ethical essays, to be edited by Mrs. L. G. Hufford of the Indianapolis High School. This will be a most attractive book both in text and mechanical make up.

All the conditions in the distribution of the books will be the same as those of last year. Both books are published by Ginn & Co., of Chicago.

The prices to teachers are: Tompkins' Philosophy of Teaching, 60 cents. Ruskin's Essays, 85 cents. All books are to be sent prepaid.

An unusually attractive course of reading has been adopted for the Young People's Reading Circle, concerning which full details will be furnished you at an early date.

The plan adopted by the Board for the distribution of the books for the current year has proven very unsatisfactory. It has, therefore, been decided to open in Indianapolis a central depot of supplies, from which teachers and school officers may be able promptly to secure the books when ordered. The Board considers itself exceedingly fortunate in being able to secure the services of Mr. W. H. Eison for the management of this central depot. This fact has made necessary the resignation of Mr. Eison as president and as a member of the Reading Circle Board of Directors.

We believe that much good will come to the Circle through the establishment of a central office in Indianapolis, where all the books of the Circle may be obtained.

Centennially anticipating a prosperous year,
We are, very respectfully, yours,
L. H. Jones, President,
W. H. Hascock, Secretary.

1775—I—x-tington.
1776—I—ndependence.
1777—B—urgoyne's Surrender.
1778—E—vacuation.
1779—R—distribution.
1780—T—reason.
1781—Y—orktown.

"Do you catch it?"

Much attention was given this winter, to Webster's Benker Hill Monument Oration, Here are a few facts about the monument itself:

It stands in the center of the ground upon which the battle was fought. It is a square shaft built of Quincy granite, 221 feet high, 31 feet square at the base and 15 feet at the top. Inside of the shaft is a round hollow cone, 7 feet across at the bottom and 4 ft. 2 in. at the top, encircled by a rounding staircase of 294 stone steps, which leads to a chamber immediately under the apex, 11 feet in diameter. This chamber has four windows, which afford a wide view of the surrounding country. It contains two cannons named respectively, Hascock and Adams. These cannons had often done service during the Revolution.

The monument cost \$150,000, and was completed in 1842. Webster delivered an oration when the corner stone was laid and also when the monument was dedicated.

Messrs. Ed. F. Hildebrand, and Daniel L. Katterjohn, two enterprising young teachers of the Camp Ground and Duff districts, respectively, in Patoka township, are offering handsome medals to the graduates of their respective schools who earn the highest general average and graduate this Spring.

Seven Laws of Teaching.

1. Know thoroughly whatever you would teach.
2. Gain and keep the attention of your pupils, and excite their interest in the subject.
3. Use language which your pupils fully understand, and clearly explain every new word required.
4. Begin with what is already known and proceed to the unknown by easy and natural steps.
5. Excite the self-activities of the pupils and lead them to discover the truth for themselves.
6. Require pupils to state fully and correctly, in their own language, and with their own proofs and illustrations, the truth taught them.
7. Review, review, review, carefully, thoroughly, repeatedly, with fresh consideration and thought.—The Oyak.

Children wrote and ciphered upon birch bark in colonial days.

Supreme Court Clerk.

[From the Terre Haute Gazette, Feb. 17, 1894.]

"C. W. Welman, of Sullivan, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and will be a strong candidate. He has a large acquaintance over the state, and is in every way fitted for the position. He is editor of the Sullivan Times, and is prominent and popular in newspaper circles. He is president of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association, and a member of the Southern Indiana Press Association; was delegate to the National Editorial Association at Detroit in 1893, Boston in 1890, and Chicago in 1893; and is also County Superintendent of Sullivan County and is a member of the County Superintendents' Association. He is a brilliant writer, a forcible, eloquent speaker, and has done good service for his party.



Mr. Welman was born in Crawford county, Indiana, Sept. 18, 1858; removed with his parents to Gibson county, where the latter still reside, in 1860. His grandfather was a pioneer of Indiana, and his father was born in Orange county in 1826. He attended the High school at Fort Branch and the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, and taught school in Gibson and Vanderburgh counties from 1878 to 1885.

Reasons Given For The Present Depressed Condition By The Free Silver Men.

The Resolutions Adopted.

Drs MOINES, IA., March 11.—The Inter-state bi-metallic conference closed its work after adopting resolutions expressing the sentiments of the delegates on the financial problem. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the present dire-tressed condition of the country is not the result of natural causes, but is the direct and necessary consequence of a self-imposed monetary policy, under which prosperity is impossible. It is the result of a disturbance in the standard of value which has destroyed all equitable relations between property and money, debtor and creditor; it is the result of the attempt to supplant the bi-metallic standard with the single standard of gold, and so long as this policy is pursued gold must continue to increase in value and prices to fall—a condition which puts business enterprise in constant peril, restricts the employment of labor and the production of wealth, impoverishes the people and ruins debtors.

Resolved, That this condition, which menaces alike all gold standard countries, cannot be cured by tariffs or mere palliatives of any kind. The only remedy is the absolute abandonment of the policy itself, and a return to the money of the constitution as established by our fathers, by restoring the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the coins of both metals to be equally full legal tender for all debts, public and private, as before the fraudulent demonetization of silver in 1873.

Resolved, That it is admitted as an elementary principle in economic science that prices must rise or fall as the money volume expands or contracts, and we hold it to be one of the first duties of a government to provide its people with a stable and sufficient volume of money and that this highest of government functions should not be delegated to individuals or corporations.

Resolved, That we condemn the issue of bonds in time of peace or at any time for the purpose of buying gold.

Resolved, That for the purpose of obtaining the relief desired we call upon the people of all parties to demand of all their candidates for elective offices that they shall pledge themselves not to allow party caucus or political considerations of any kind to interfere with support of the cause of free coinage of silver at its present ratio, and that in case the election of president goes into the house of representatives that they will positively refuse to support any man for president who would veto such a measure.

Mason J. Niblack has purchased a fine Kenwood "Bike" and announced as a candidate for representative. Thus equipped he enters the campaign in earnest. "Mason's" knowledge of the political highways and byways make him a strong candidate, and no doubt will secure him the nomination.—Vincennes Sun.

Mr. Niblack's lady friends over here are curious to know if the bike is like Daley's bicycle—"made for two."—Davness Co. Democrat.

DEMOCRACY GAINING.

A Gain of 50 Votes in Bainbridge Township.



The primary election last Monday at Jasper passed off without notable incident except the hard working of candidates and their friends, and the challenging of some who were thought to be doubtful Democrats, so they could have a chance of asserting anew their allegiance under oath, and the polling of 524 Democratic votes, being a gain of 50 over the Democratic vote of two years ago. If Democrats gain this way at every precinct in the State, the Democratic majority in Indiana this Fall will be 75,000. Whoop 'em up!

Easter Celebration at The Southern Hospital.

BY A PATIENT.

Come with me for a brief season on this happy Easter Tide, to the chapel of "The Southern Hospital for the Insane." Picture a congregation of upwards of four hundred patients and employees—all of whom paid the most rapt attention to the beautiful program prepared for their benefit and instruction by the capable and efficient book-keeper, Miss Mary T. Wilson. The stage was transformed into a lovely woodland scene, the front of which was rendered surpassingly beautiful by palms, ferns and potted flowers, the glorious handiwork of our Blessed Lord. The Rev. Abbot of Evansville, conducted the services in his own inimitable style. The choral services appropriate to the season were rendered by a choir composed of patients and employees, who untiring efforts for the entertainment of the poor benighted creatures with whom she is thrown in contact, seem to be unceasing. In front of the stage was a plain, white disk bordered with evergreen. I wondered at first what was its object. I had not long to wait, when, one by one, members of the choir stepped to the front and handed, letter by letter, those composing the sentences, "He is Risen," to a gentleman who placed them in position on the aforesaid disk. A verse of scripture was recited commencing with the letter that was handed; next a patient, John Mogg, stepped to the front and recited a beautiful poem entitled, "What seek ye, the living among the dead?" After a lovely quartet, another patient, Mr. Lindsay, stepped front and recited in his own original style a poem—meant to represent the sleeping and awakening of nature, after which Rev. Abbot gave us some very forcible remarks from the text "Ye seek a better country, that is a Heavenly one."

March 25, '94. A PATIENT.

Resolutions of Condolence.

HALL OF SHELTON LODGE, No. 486, I. O. O. F., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Bro. Ezra Adams, at the advanced age of nearly 74 years, departed this life on Friday morning, March 23d. Bro. Adams had been a faithful member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows for many years, and during that time he lost no opportunity of putting into practice the great principles of the Order,—Friendship, Love and Truth.

Whereas, "The Supreme Ruler of the Universe," has seen fit to remove from the cares, toils and sorrows of earth, our beloved brother, and while we will not be permitted to bear the words of fraternal greeting fall from the lips of brother Adams again, we feel assured that his life and conduct here were such that they have gained for him a "crown of glory and a seat beside Him whose all-seeing eye is ever upon us." Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Adams, Shelton Lodge has lost a faithful member and a true Odd Fellow.

2. That we acknowledge the hand of God in this bereavement, and bow in humble submission to His will, trusting that his departure may lead us to think seriously of death and immortality, and thus aid us in preparing ourselves for the "great change" which must come to all.

3. That we extend our sympathies to the bereaved family, and point them to God, who, alone, can cheer the broken-hearted.

4. That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Lodge, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased, also to the Argus and Courier.
H. M. KEAR, }
F. A. STEWART, } Com.
S. H. DILLIN, }

A Most Bit of Irony.

The most cutting piece of irony which has come under the notice of the editor of the Courier for many a day is the following article from the Indianapolis Sentinel, and it is well merited, too. The writer knew well when he penned it, that Voorhees had no idea of turning against his own tariff report to the Senate made at the dictation of the millionaires, who seem to own him at this season, and are making him out all of his former declarations in favor of the people. We are fearful the Sentinel will have to use the same weapons against Bynum, also, before the present session of Congress closes.

MR. VOORHEES AND PROTECTION.

We have noticed some sneering remarks by our republican contemporaries to the effect that Senator Voorhees is "a protectionist at heart." We wish to enter an emphatic denial of that assertion. There was a time when Mr. Voorhees would have lent his assistance to moderate protection, but when the McKinley bill showed to the country that there was no limit to the capacity of the trusts or the impudence of their demands Mr. Voorhees cast his former ideas to the winds and entered upon the work of freeing the country from their grasp completely. In his great speech of July 25, 1890, in the senate, he said:

"It is well known that I earnestly desire to be conservative upon this great question, but the high-handed oppressions of the republican party have rendered such conservatism impossible. In dealing with flagrant robbers and highwaymen who have cast aside the mask and clutched at the throats of all the industries of the country, a conservative policy has to be abandoned and a far different course has to be pursued."

When once his attention was called to the enormity of the power and the corrupting influences of the protective beneficiaries he quickly realized that the pretense of benefiting labor was absolutely false, and that the only way to escape from the monstrous evil, which threatened the liberties of the people, was to crush it with a mallet and hammer. We do not need to imagine his righteous indignation as the fall truth impressed itself upon him. We have it in his own words in his memorable speech of Sept. 3, 1890:

"What a spectacle for the statesman, the philosopher and the Christian to contemplate! On one hand toward the colossal creations of our profuse and prodigal bounty, and on the other hand, with careworn and anxious faces, and in dread, stood tolling men, women and children by thousands, bereft of all recognition from the government, unknown to the laws, unprotected from malignant wrong and injustice, hapless and defenseless, and wholly at the mercy of pitiless and scorned avarice. On the one hand was the power of money, the plutocracy, with the millions and hundreds and thousands of millions accrued by virtue of a high protective tariff, and on the other were God's poor, who eat their bread in the sweat of their faces, and for whose safety, equality and very existence in such an emergency this government has never deigned to make the slightest provision."

We should like to quote at great length from this terrific denunciation of the whole protective system, but space permits only a few words further as to trusts:

"The combination or trust becomes at once the tyrant, the autocrat, the monopolizer of the whole business in which it engages, buying up and driving out all competition, and preying upon the public with such prices as it sees fit to dictate. Trusts in trade are also in distinct violation of law, and yet they prevail all round as like malignant microbes when a pestilence is upon the land."

Does any democrat suppose—can any sane man believe—that with such sentiments as these Daniel W. Voorhees will ever permit direct gifts to be made to these malignant microbes in a democratic tariff bill? Perish the thought! Let us rather picture him descending upon the vile traitors to democracy, who have injected these villainous steals into the tariff bill, in a veritable whirlwind of wrath. Let us rather look forward to the day when in the open senate he will demonstrate that, though every other democratic senator proves false, he is true. Let us hope that while others trail their banners in the dust he will bear aloft in resplendent splendor the glorious gonfalon of Indiana, grand in its symbolic emblem of the Indiana man steadily chopping wood, without regard to the conduct of the benighted that display their degraded character about him. In this emergency our republican contemporaries may be assured that the tariff-reform principles of Daniel W. Voorhees will remain firm as the eternal rocks, unshaken as the everlasting hills.

Speaking of men who are "too mean to advertise," an exchange says: "One of this description wanted to sell some land so he put up a written notice in a hotel, the other day. A man inquiring for a small farm was referred to the written notice, when he replied: 'I can't buy land at a fair price from a man who does his advertising in this way. He'd steal the fence, the pump handle, and the hors doors before I could obtain possession.'"